

The Gazette of India

सत्यमेव जयते

EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section I

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 80-A] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1957/ASADHA 8, 1879

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

ORDER

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 29th June 1957

No. 13/57.—The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, is published for general information:—

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL—OPEN GENERAL LICENCE NO. XLIX

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby gives general permission to all persons to import from Pakistan, any goods of the description specified in the annexed Schedule, which are produced or processed in Pakistan.

SCHEDULE TO O.G.L. No. XLIX

S. No. and Part of the I.T.C. Schedule	Description of goods
1	2
1/IV	Poultry .
3/IV	Fish, n.o.s.
4/IV	Fish, salted wet.
13/IV	Fresh vegetables, all sorts, n.o.s. (excluding potatoes and beet leaves) but including onions, garlic and green ginger.
80/IV	Eggs.

Provided that—

- (i) such goods are shipped or despatched on through consign-
ment to India on or before the 30th September, 1957
without any grace period whatsoever; and

- (ii) nothing in this licence shall affect any prohibition or regulation affecting the import of any of the goods specified in the above Schedule and in force at the time when such goods are imported.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 29th June 1957

SUBJECT.—*Open General Licences Nos. XLIV and XLV—Items removed from*

No. 41-I.T.C.(P.N.)/57.—Open General Licences Nos. XLIV and XLV, dated the 29th September, 1956 will lapse on 30th June, 1957. It has been decided not to replace these licences with fresh Open General Licences. Consignments of items covered by these expiring Open General Licences shipped on or before 30th June, 1957 will be allowed clearance in the usual manner.

2. In respect of items which were covered by Open General Licences Nos. XLIV and XLV, dated 29th September, 1956, Importers are requested to establish their quotas with the licensing authorities concerned as early as possible. The last date for receipt of applications for establishment of quotas for these items (or re-establishment of quotas in the case of smaller items covered by composite S.Nos) will be 31st July, 1957 and the basic period will be any one financial year from 1952-53 to 1955-56. Unless otherwise specified, the quotas for such of these items which are not included in the list of items admissible for Actual User licensing (*vide Appendix I*) will be announced immediately after the importers have established quotas.

3. With a view to ensuring a steady inflow of raw materials for essential industries, the port authorities will consider applications from Established Importers whose applications for establishment of quotas have been received, for grant of *ad hoc* licences to meet immediate requirements of items enumerated in Appendix IX. This facility will enable the Established Importers to place orders and to negotiate for shipments. When applying for any such *ad hoc* licences, applicants should indicate the value of imports effected by them during 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and upto date during 1957-58. They should also indicate the stocks available with them and the anticipated arrivals. Applications for grant of *ad hoc* licences for imports of books will be given special consideration. The last date for receipt of such applications will be 14th August, 1957, and the licences where granted will have six months' validity.

4. Applications both from Scheduled Industries as well as from other Actual Users in respect of items detailed in Appendix I will also be considered. The Actual Users should furnish the following additional information:

- (i) Stocks in hand on the date of application;

-
- (ii) Expected arrivals against orders already placed;
 - (iii) Detailed justification for grant of licences and reasons why licensing should not be postponed to the licensing period 1st October, 1957 to 31st March, 1958; and
 - (iv) Actual imports in their own name of items under Open General Licence during 1954-55 and 1955-56. Documentary evidence to be furnished.

The last date for receipt of such applications will be 31st August, 1957. Licences where granted will have six months' validity.

SUBJECT.—*Import licensing policy for the quarter—July-September, 1957.*

No. 42-ITC(PN)/57.—The Government of India have decided to modify the current practice of using the calendar year as the basis for formulating and announcing their half-yearly import control licensing policies. In future, the import control licensing policy will be related to the financial year and the two licensing periods will run from 1st October to 31st March and 1st April to 30th September. This decision will help to bring about better correlation between foreign exchange control and allied fiscal and import control procedures.

2. The normal time schedule for the announcement of licensing policies has consequently been revised. The detailed licensing policy for the period 1st October, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 will now be announced towards the end of September, 1957. It is considered that having regard to the large number and substantial value of the licences outstanding for the import of plant and machinery, metals and such other essential items, this change in the Schedule of announcement of import policy will not cause undue difficulty or shortages. It is also hoped that the intervening quarter will make it easier to obtain a clearer picture regarding the foreign exchange resources likely to be available to sustain imports during the new licensing period from October, 1957 to March, 1958. Meanwhile, it has been decided to give certain facilities to the holders of unutilised or partially-utilised licences to plan their purchases and to choose their imports to the best advantage of the country and the consumer. These facilities are:

- (a) The period of validity of all the valid quota licences with six months' validity period, granted in respect of the licensing period January-June, 1957, may be extended upto three months from the date they are due to expire without any enhancement or alteration in value or quantity licensed. Licence holders wishing to avail themselves of this concession are advised to apply to the licence issuing authority together with reasons in support of their applications.
- (b) The licence-holders will be free to apply to the licensing authority which issued the licence for validating it, without alteration of value/quantity, for the import of goods falling under any other serial number of the Import Trade Control Schedule and such validation will be granted, provided the goods sought to be imported are adjudged to be more essential to the economy of the country. Licence-holders are requested to furnish full particulars of the other commodity sought to be imported so as to satisfy the licensing authority about its 'essentiality' to the country's economy. Imports against any such validation will not qualify for future quotas and the licences thus validated will, therefore, be marked "NQQ" to the extent necessary.

- (c) Licences for the import of machinery will on application to the licensing authority which issued the licence, be validated for the import of spare parts thereof without alteration in the value of the licence. Applications should be accompanied with lists of spares sought to be imported along with a justification in support of the request.

3. Government are keen to ensure that industrial production is maintained at as high a level as practicable and that no shortages develop in any essential commodity needed to sustain industrial production. The following provisions have been made for the intervening quarter ending 30th September, 1957:

- (a) Applications for actual user licences from scheduled industries borne on the books of the Development Wing for the import of essential items of raw materials required by them may be made in the prescribed form and manner to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, by 31st August, 1957. These applications should be routed through the Development Wing and licences will be granted for essential items for reasonable values in respect of three months' requirements. Licences where granted will be allowed the normal period of validity.
- (b) Applications from other actual users will also be entertained by other licensing authorities in respect of items listed in Appendix II. Applications may be made in the prescribed form and manner to the licensing authorities concerned, by 31st August, 1957, furnishing complete data in respect of essential requirements. Import of commodities which are locally available or are required merely for embellishment will not be permitted and actual users will be expected to make every effort to ensure maximum economy and to resort to maximum improvisation. Licences will be granted only for essential items and for minimum requirements and such licences will be allowed the period of validity as prescribed in the January-June, 1957 Red Book. The actual users should also furnish the following information:—
- (i) Stocks in hand on the date of application;
 - (ii) Licences in hand on the date of application;
 - (iii) Expected arrivals against orders already placed;
 - (iv) Detailed justification for grant of licences and reasons why licensing should not be postponed to the licensing period 1-10-57 to 31-3-58.
 - (v) Average imports of these items against licences granted during (a) July-December, 1955, (b) January-June, 1956; and (c) July-Dec. 1956. Documentary evidence to be furnished.

- (c) Applications will also be entertained on *ad hoc* basis by the C.C.I., New Delhi from:
- (i) large scale Actual Users for the import of essential spares and replacements;
 - (ii) manufacturers' sole selling agents who are able to prove that they have larger orders on hand for spares for servicing machinery imported by or through them and who are not able to cope with these orders ex-stock or against licences in hand;
- (d) The provisions for licensing spares made in Public Notice No. 13-ITC(PN)/57, dated 21st February, 1957 (reproduced in Appendix III) will continue to be operative.
- (e) The procedure for the grant of licences in respect of items removed from the Open General Licences has been set out in Public Notice No. 41-ITC(PN)/57, dated the 29th June, 1957.
- (f) The policy and procedure for grant of licences in respect of the following items have been indicated in the Appendices mentioned against each:—
- (i) C.G./H.E.P. Appendix IV.
 - (ii) Machine Tools Appendix V.
 - (iii) Export Promotion items Appendix VI.
- (g) A small foreign exchange ceiling has been set aside for Actual User requirements of small scale industries. Actual User applications from small scale industries for import of essential raw materials, machinery and components will be considered *ad hoc*. To assist such industries, the form of essentiality certificate has been simplified and has been reproduced in Appendix VII. Actual User applications in the prescribed form and manner duly supported by an Essentiality Certificate from the Director of Industries or the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries or his authorised representative, as the case may be, may be made to the licensing authorities at the ports.
- (h) The procedure in respect of "Appeals" has been slightly revised and the relevant paragraphs in substitution of paras 73-77 of Section I of the Red Book has been incorporated in Appendix VIII.

4. The rules and procedural provisions set out in sub-sections (A), (B), (C), (I), (M), (N), (O) and (P) of Section I of the Import Trade Control Policy Book for the licensing period January-June, 1957, to the extent to which they are consistent with this Public Notice, will continue to remain in force.

APPENDIX I

List of items removed from O.G.Ls. in respect of which Actual user applications will be considered for the quarter July—September, 1957.

S. No. & Part of the I.T.C. Schedule	Description	Licensing Authority
(1)	(2)	(3)
10/I . . .	Ferro Chrome	Ports.
11(a)/I . . .	Refined Ferro-Manganese (all grades below 3 per cent Carbon).	Calcutta.
17(iii)/I . . .	Pipes or tubes flexible, for passing gas or fluid under pressure and telescopic flush- pipes.	Calcutta.
41(iii)/I . . .	Copper flexible pipes or tubes, for passing gas or fluid under pressure.	Ports.
42/I	Copper Scrap, whether ingotted or other- wise.	Ports.
43/I	Chemical lead sheets of 7' and over in width.	Ports.
46(a)/I	Scraps of Brass, Bronze and similar alloys	Ports.
46(d)/I	Bronze flexible pipes or tubes for passing gas or fluid under pressure.	Ports.
50/I	Monel metal	Ports.
51/I	Tungsten metal powder and other tungsten products.	Ports.
52/I	Molybdenum metal powder and molybdenum wire.	Ports.
57(c)/I	Railway or tramway coiled springs .	Ports.
58/I	Locomotive Pistons, Rods and Motion Parts	Ports.
9(a) & (b)/II	Forged steel balls of sizes above 9/16 inches diameter.	Ports.
9(d)/II	Iron or Steel coated and uncoated rods, wire, foil and strip, for gas welding and braz- ing.	Ports.
12/II	Aluminium electrodes	Ports.
13/II	Aluminium wire rods having a purity of 99.5% or more (for the manufacture of electrical conductors).	Ports.

(1)	(2)	(3)
17(a)/II	Cadmium, cobalt, manganese, magnesium, bismuth, tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, vanadium and other virgin non-ferrous metals, not otherwise specified, and manufactures thereof including Nickel manufactures and also including monel metal manufactures, Dental Silver alloy in 1 and 5 oz. packing, aluminium, lead winged glazing bars and magnesium powder ; also electrodes, rods, foil, wire and strip for gas welding and brazing but excluding non-ferrous semi-manufactures and alloys	Ports.
19(3)(ii)/II etc	Nuts, washers and adapter sleeves adapted for use in Ball, Roller and Taper Bearings.	Calcutta.
20(1)(a)/II	Tools and cutters tipped with either tungsten carbide tips or stellite solid or inserted type tungsten carbide tips and stellite tips.	Ports.
20(2)(a)(i)/II	Circular Saws, inclusive of inserted blade type and inserts thereof.	Ports.
20(3)(b)(i)/II	The following hand tools, <i>vis.</i> , tube expanders and hand saws except fret or piercing saws.	Ports.
24(a)(i)/II	Diamond lapping wheels or grinding wheels impregnated with diamond dust.	Ports.
24(a)(ii)/II.	Other manufactures of synthetic abrasive grains impregnated with diamond dust.	Ports.
34(a)/II	(i) Special Pumps for fused Caustic soda or acids. (ii) Vacuum pumps, electric, either complete with or without base plate and motor of capacity not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P., for use in laboratory, provided the motor is not of the prohibited types.	Calcutta.
37(1)/II	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated when required for jute and hemp textile industries, namely :--- Heald cords and heald knitting needles jacquard machines, jacquard harness linen cords, jacquard cards, punching plates for jacquard cards, multiple box sleys, solid border sleys, tape sleys, swivel sleys, heald knitting machines, dobby cards, doubling machines, cone winding machines, piano card cutting machines, harness building frames, card lacing frames, drawing and denting hook, hank boilers, mail eyes, lingoos, take-up-motions, temples, printing machines other than treadle printing presses ; but excluding warp and weft preparation machinery and looms, warping mills, tape looms, sizing machines, sewing thread ball making machines, cumbli-finishng machinery, bobbins, pirns and pickers, reeds, shuttles, healds, dobbles, lattices and lags for dobbles.	Calcutta.

(1)	(2)	(3)
37(2)/II	. . Component parts, as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, of only such machinery as is specified in Part II against Serial No. 37(1) above, excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule.	Calcutta.
41-A/II	. . Synthetic Graphite and Amorphous carbon Electrodes, as used in Electric Furnaces for production of Iron, Steel, Ferro-alloy and non-ferrous metals. Synthetic Graphite and Amorphous carbon Electrodes for use in electrolytic processes. Carbon Furnaces (liner) blocks for use in Electric Furnaces.	Ports.
43(c)/II	. . Flexible metallic tubes designed as a part of electric transmission system.	Ports.
1(a)/III	. . Hydrosulphite of soda, Rangolite C (Sodium Sulphoxylate Formaldehyde) or Formosul L and Sodium nitrite).	Bombay.
1(f)/III.	. . Carboxy Methyl Cellulose and its salts.	Bombay.
4(2) & 4 (6)/III	. Card Room Grinding and Mounting Machinery, the following :— Grinding Rollers. Flat Grinding Machines. Card Top Mounting Machines. Bare Cylinder Grinding Machines. Card Mounting Machines. Saw-Tooth Wire Mounting Machines. Flat-end Milling Machines.	Bombay.
4(2)/III	. Roller Covering Machinery, the following :— Cloth pasting, measuring and cutting machines. Roller cloth compressors. Cutting-up board (ordinary). Cutting-up board with sliding knife and swivelling measure. Roller leather grinding machines. Splicing machines. Screw press (ordinary). Screw press with turn-table. Power pulling-on machines. Horizontal pulling-on machines.	Bombay.

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Vertical pulling-on machines. Quick action pulling-on machines. Roller ending machines. Automatic roller calendar. Grinding machine. Roller tester (ordinary). Roller tester (with indicator dial). Roller varnishing machines. Roller stripping appliance. Pushing on machine (for synthetic cots).	
4(2)/III	Braiding and tubular banding machines .	Bombay.
4(2)/III	. Vacuum stripping plants for flat carding engines including all types of automatic vacuum card strippers.	Bombay.
4(2)/III	Finishing machines (excluding those included in Appendix XXXV to the Red Book).	Bombay.
4(5)& 4(6)/III	Component parts as defined in item No. 72(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934, of only such machinery as is specified against S. No. 4(2) or (4)(6) Pt. III.	Bombay.
5(1)/III	. Automatic reaching-in machines . Automatic drawing-in machines. Automatic warp tying machines. Mail eyes. Lingoes. Hank boilers.	Bombay.
5(1)/III	. Card Clothing and Card Accessories	Bombay.
5(2)/III	. Component parts as defined in Item No. 72(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934, of only such machinery as is specified against S. No. 5(1)/III and also Ring Travelers, Copper Rollers and Doctor Blades for cloth printing machines.	Bombay.
122/IV	. Plumbago and Graphite . . .	Ports.
143(a)/IV.	Chrome splits .	Ports.
174(a)/IV	. Textile materials, the following :—	Ports.
	Raw flax and all other unmanufactured textile materials n.o.s. excluding raw jute.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
237 & 238/IV	<p>Refractories, special types thereof, the following, and including refractory cement and mortar therefor :—</p> <p>Acid and heat resisting bricks and packing rings for 98% Sulphuric acid.</p> <p>Asbestos Bricks, and Blocks, exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$" in thickness.</p> <p>Carbon Bricks.</p> <p>Chrome Magnesite Bricks.</p> <p>Diatomite Bricks.</p> <p>Diaspore Bricks.</p> <p>Dolomite Bricks.</p> <p>Dolomite-Chromite Bricks.</p> <p>Fused Alumina Bricks or Molten Alumina Bricks.</p> <p>Fused Silica ware.</p> <p>Plumbago Bricks.</p> <p>Refractory Porcelain.</p> <p>Semi-Silica Bricks.</p> <p>Silicon Carbide and similar bricks.</p> <p>Spinel Bricks.</p> <p>Zircon or Zirconium Silicate Bricks.</p> <p>Zirconia Bricks.</p>	Ports.
22/V	Dichlorodifluoromethane gas and its modified products used for refrigeration and airconditioning purposes.	Ports.
40(a)/V	Rock phosphate	Ports.
43/V	Wood pulp	Ports.
47(a) & (b)/V	Wool raw (merino wool and cross-breds only), wool tops, shoddy wool, wool waste, pulled wool waste and noils.	Ports.
65/V	Acid resisting and chlorine resisting blowers and compressors, chlorine and acid resisting valves and acid resilient parts thereof, chlorine cylinders and valves thereof, cylinder testing equipments and spares, spraying nozzles for chamber plants.	Ports.
68/V	Rubber blankets (including mackintosh) for printing presses	Ports.

(1)	(2)	(3)
92 (d)/V	Yarn and cloth testing machines, including lap testing machines.	Ports.
92(e)/V	Gas masks and refills	Ports.
92(n)/V	Protective equipment, the following, required for personal use of workers in a factory, mine or fire brigade :— (i) Oxygen breathing apparatus. (ii) Supplied air respirators (hose masks) (iii) Mechanical filter respirators.	C.C.I.
98/V	Asbestos raw	Ports.
104/V.	Industrial diamond in all forms including diamond grit and powder.	Ports.
110/V.	Nickel catalyst	Ports.
113-B/V	Polydichlorstyrene resin	Ports.
113-D/V	Polyvinyl acetate resin	Ports.
113-E/V	Polyvinyl butyral resin	Ports.
113-H/V	Polyvinyl chloride resin powder	Ports.
113-J/V.	Polyethylene moulding powder.	Ports.
116(ii)/V	Synthetic resins, all sorts, n.o.s., other than phenolic and alkyd resins.	Ports.
122(ii)/V	Fluorapar in lump or powder form	Ports.
122(ix)/V	Cryolite	Ports.
122(x)/V.	Casein	Ports.
122/V	Silicon	Ports.

APPENDIX II

*List of items licensable to Actual users during the quarter July—
September, 1957.*

S. No. & Part of the I.T.C. Schedule	Description	Licensing Authority
(1)	(2)	(3)
9/I	Ferro-silicon	Calcutta.
7-A/II	Asbestos manufactures n.o.s.	} Ports.
7-B/II	Packing engines and boilers all sorts, n.o.s.	
7-C/II	Steam, pneumatic & hydraulic packing for all machinery.	
8/II	Ready made boiler packing	
19(I)(ii)/II	Ball bearings of 1" in bore (internal) diameter and below, other than those specified in Appendix XIV(I).	Calcutta.
19(I)(iv)/II	Ball bearings above 1" and upto and including 2" in bore (internal diameter other than those specified in Appendix XIV (2).	Calcutta.
19(I)(vi)/II	Ball bearings above 2" in bore (internal) dia- meter upto and including 3" other than those specified in Appendix XIV (3).	Calcutta.
19(I)(vii)/II	Ball bearings above 3" in bore (internal) diameter.	Calcutta.
19(2)(i)/II	Roller bearings	Calcutta.
36(1-4)/II	Articles of machinery n.o.s. required for jute, hemp, tea and coal industries.	Calcutta.
43(d)/II	Paper insulated power cables	Ports.
43(e)/II	High tension insulators	Ports.
2/III	Cotton raw	Bombay.
4(5)/III	Component parts of textile machinery other than hosiery needles.	Bombay.
20/IV	Cashewnuts	Ports.
38/IV	Copra or coconut kernel	Ports.
46(a)/IV	Cutch	Ports.
46(b)/IV.	Gambier	Ports.
60/IV	Tallow (including tallow tablets)	Ports.
78-79 (vi)/IV.	Yeast	Ports.
97/IV	China clay	Ports.
87, 109/IV	<i>Drugs and medicines:—</i>	
	Isonicotinic acid hydrazide	C.C.I.
	Anti leprosy drugs	Ports.
	Malt extract excluding preparations thereof	Ports.
	Crude drugs for ayurvedic and unani medicines.	Ports
	Santonin excluding preparations thereof.	Ports.
	Streptomycin and its salts	C.C.I.
	Chloramphenicol	C.C.I.
	Chlortetracycline (Aureomycine)	C.C.I.
	Oxytetracycline (Tetramycin)	C.C.I.
	Other antibiotics bottled	C.C.I.
	Other antibiotics in bulk	C.C.I.
	Drugs and medicines, n.o.s.	C.C.I.

(1)	(2)	(3)
127-129/IV.	Natural essential oils etc.	Ports.
130/IV	. Essential oils, synthetic	Ports.
174(b)/IV	. Raw jute	Calcutta.
175(b)/IV	. Yarn spun from silk waste, excluding sewing thread	Ports.
177/IV	. Art silk yarn	Bombay.
180 (a)/IV	. Cotton yarn of 80 counts and above	Bombay.
237/IV	. Fire bricks.	Ports.
290/IV	. Component parts of wireless reception instruments etc.	Ports.
291, 292, 293, 295, 296 & 297/IV.	Motor vehicle parts	Ports.
301/IV	. Parts and accessories of cycles	C.C.I.
6/V.	. Dyeing and tanning substances all sorts, n.o.s.	Ports.
22,31/V.	. Chemicals listed in A. U. list in Appendix XXVIII to the Red Book	Ports/C.C.I.
34-37 (d)/V.	. Raw materials for paints for certain industries.	Ports
41(v)/V	. Rubber thread	C.C.I.
42 (a)(i)/V.	. Wood and timber all sorts, n.o.s. for the following industries : (a) Shuttles, bobbins and other textile accessories. (b) Cork manufactures. (c) Veneers. (d) Sports goods.	Ports
44/V	. Newsprint	Ports.
45-A/V	. Paste board, mill board, card board and straw board	Ports.
47(b)/V.	. Wool raw.	Ports.
48,49/V	. Woollen yarn, n.o.s..	Bombay.
50/V.	. Hair and woollen yarn exclusively used for the manufacture of hair belting.	Ports.
92(a)/V.	. Water meters	Ports.
92(n)/V.	. Instruments, apparatus—Others	C.C.I.
122(iii)/V	. Bleaching earth such as Fullers Earth Fulment, Tonsil etc.	Ports.
122(xiv)/V	. Staple fibre tops and other synthetic and proteinous fibre tops.	Bombay.
122(xx)/V	. Dom nuts.	Ports.
122(xxxi)/V	. Asbestos mantle yarn	Ports.
Part VI.	. Machine tools	D.O. (Tools).

APPENDIX III

COPY OF LATE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES,
PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 13-ITC(PN)/57, DATED THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1957.

SUBJECT.—*Issue of licences for spare parts to Industrial Undertakings borne on the books of the Development Wing.*

The question of revising the licensing procedure to enable Industrial Undertakings borne on the books of the Development Wing to import readily essential spare parts of machinery required by them has been considered and it has been decided that:—

- (a) Applications from industries borne on the books of the Development Wing for import of 'Emergency' spare parts, i.e. spare parts required on an immediate basis to overcome an emergency breakdown of any production machinery, will be considered by the licensing authorities at the ports, and Actual user licences upto a maximum of Rs. 500 issued on an immediate basis. The justification for import of the spares in question should be adequately explained in the forwarding letter. Such applications should be boldly stamped on top in red ink as "Applications for emergency spares". The envelope should also be similarly stamped.
- (b) Actual user applications will also be considered from such industries by the C.C.I. for import of their normal requirements of replacement spares. These applications should be made only once in a licensing period to the Headquarters Office and should be stamped as "Applications for replacement spares" in the manner indicated under (a) above. The applicants should clearly indicate the value of licence, if any, for emergency spares obtained from the port licensing authority.

2. Applications from industries not borne on the books of the Development Wing will continue to be dealt with, as hitherto, in accordance with the normal procedure.

APPENDIX IV

SUBJECT.—*Grant of import licences for Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant during the quarter July—September, 1957.*

No. 43-I.T.C.(P.N.)/57.—Attention is invited to Public Notice No. 42-I.T.C.(P.N.)/57, dated the 29th June, 1957, setting out the import policy which will come into force on the 1st July, 1957. The procedure and policy governing the grant of import licences for Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant are set out below.

2. As in January—June, 1957, import licences for Capital Goods will as a rule be given only when—

- (a) suitable terms of deferred payment have been agreed to between the importer and the supplier, or
- (b) when the value of the imported plant and equipment is covered by the inflow of fresh foreign capital.

3. Import licences will only be given for projects which will save or earn foreign exchange either by reducing imports or by increasing exports. The terms of deferred payment should provide for the lowest possible payment which should not in any case exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the equipment, upto the stage when the project itself is expected to start saving or earning foreign exchange. Thereafter, the payment of instalments should be well within the net saving or earning of foreign exchange achieved from year to year.

4. It is not the intention that all projects which secure deferred payments in accordance with the above formula would necessarily be accepted. With a view to minimise the expenditure of foreign exchange in the immediate future, it has been decided that, for the present, preference will be given to continuing schemes and new projects will be scrutinised very strictly. Further, even if the savings or earnings of exchange are estimated to materialise in a relatively short period of time, the licensing authorities may prescribe minimum periods of deferred payments for different types of cases. It is, therefore, necessary that before actually starting negotiations with overseas suppliers, intending importers should approach the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports with a statement of case asking for an indication of the kind of deferred payment terms which would be acceptable having regard to the exchange saving potentialities of the project.

5. The terms indicated in paragraph 3 above will also cover such electrical generation, transmission and distribution items as are accepted by Government as integral parts of an industrial project.

When this is not the case, a very strict test of essentiality will be applied and intending importers should approach the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports before opening negotiations with suppliers.

6. As in January—June, 1957, licences may be given without stipulating deferred payments in the following types of cases:—

- (a) where in the opinion of the Licensing Authorities the value involved is small or negligible having regard to the total size of the project, the extent of indigenous machinery to be used and the quantities already covered by import licences; or
- (b) where the equipment is needed for replacement and maintenance purposes.

7. Licences in respect of Capital Goods covered by the deferred payment terms will first be issued on a provisional basis to enable importers to enter into contracts with their suppliers. On copies of these contracts being furnished to the Licensing Authorities, the licence will be confirmed and made valid for a period to cover the last shipment.

APPENDIX V

SUBJECT.—*Licensing Policy for Machine Tools for the quarter July—September, 1957.*

No. 44-I.T.C.(P.N.)/57.—For purposes of licensing, Machine Tools falling under Part VI of the Import Trade Control Schedule (*vide* Schedule A attached) are divided into two main categories, *viz.*:—

- (a) those falling within the definition of Capital Goods, and
- (b) others.

2. The rules and procedure in the case of Machine Tools falling in the category of Capital Goods have been set out in Chapter III of the Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1956. The applicants under the C.G. Scheme are requested to submit separate applications for Machine Tools and for Plant and Machinery excluding Machine Tools. The applications for Machine Tools should be accompanied by a statement as per annexure to this Appendix. The import policy for Machine Tools which do not come under the Capital Goods Scheme is set out in the succeeding paragraphs. These licences will be issued by the Development Officer (Tools), Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

3. Machine Tools other than those mentioned in Schedule B to this Public Notice excluding those mentioned in para. 5 below will be licensed to Established Importers *ad hoc* for the quarter July—September, 1957.

4. The quota licences granted for the quarter July-September 1957 may be validated on an *ad hoc* basis by the D.O. (Tools) for import of—

- (a) Spare parts of Machine Tools, n.o.s., and
- (b) cutting tools classifiable under S. No. 20(1) and 20(2) of Part II.

Import of such of cutting tools or spare parts as are highly restricted or banned for import will not be licensed under this provision.

5. Applications from Established Importers for machine tools should be submitted in quadruplicate on the form shown in the Appendix with a T.R. of the requisite amount. Applicants may obtain a copy of the Code Book known as "Standard Classification of Machine Tools Types" from the agents of Government publications to enable them to fill in the Code No. against item 14 provided in the application form.

6. Established Importers will not be given import licences for the import of:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|--|
| (i) | (a) Lathes—Surfacing and/or screw cutting. | } | irrespective of sizes. |
| | (b) Shapers. | | |
| | (c) Milling Machines. | | |
| | (d) Drilling Machines excluding Radial Drills. | | |
| (ii) | (a) Cold Headers. | } | used for the manufacture of wood and machine screws. |
| | (b) Shaving & Slotting Machines. | | |
| | (c) Worming Machines. | | |
| (iii) | Moulding and Extrusion Machines (Plastic and Moulds thereof). | | |
| (iv) | Barbed Wire Manufacturing Machinery. | | |
| (v) | Second hand Machine Tools. | | |

in addition to other machines listed in Schedule B to Machine Tools Appendix. Actual Users applications for such machine tools will, however, be considered on merits.

7. Grant of licences for spares of such machine tools as are banned will be at the discretion of the Development Officer (Tools).

8. Such of the applicants as require machine tools or spares thereof for their own use may apply on the usual form taking care that the number of applications for the quarter July-September, 1957 does not exceed one. They should also submit with their application, a separate statement mentioning import licences (giving No. and date with brief description of machines and value) issued to them after 1st January, 1957.

9. Applications from actual users for import of second hand machine tools, must be accompanied by a Chartered Engineer's certificate giving the following information:—

- (i) Maker's name for the machine and price of the machine or similar machine if bought new.
- (ii) Year of make.
- (iii) Name of the firm which carried out reconditioning/repairs, if any, and nature of repairs carried out.
- (iv) Present condition and expected life subject to normal care and maintenance and use within its designed capacity
- (v) Professional standing of the Chartered Engineer who should normally be an independent party having nothing to do with the firm selling the second hand machine.
- (vi) Photograph of the machine if available.

10. Actual Users will be granted licences on the basis of their requirements. They should furnish full justification with particular reference to the end use of Machine Tools applied for. Essentiality certificates should be furnished either from the State Director of Industries or from other approved authorities.

11. All applications whether by established importers or by actual users should contain as far as possible full descriptive details of the machine tools desired to be imported together with the c.i.f. value of each item separately. Descriptive catalogues, if available, should be sent with the application.

12. Licences will continue to be granted to meet specific orders placed by the Director General of Supplies & Disposal and Government Railways and National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd., as heretofore.

13. The validity of licences will, in the case of machine tools required to fulfil D.G.S.&D. and Government Railways contracts, be in accordance with the delivery period mentioned in the contract. In other cases, licences will ordinarily have a validity of twelve months from the date of issue.

14. The limiting factor for licences for machine tools will be both quantity and value. Even where the aggregate value of licences remains the same but the value of the individual machine differs by more than the normally permitted variation necessary amendments have to be obtained from the Licensing Authority before shipment.

15. All applications for machine tools which do not come under the Capital Goods Scheme should be made to the Development Officer (Tools), Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, together with relevant documents in the prescribed form and manner.

16. The last date for submission of these applications will be 31st July, 1957.

SCHEDULE 'A' TO MACHINE TOOLS APPENDIX LIST OF MACHINE TOOLS

This will include Machine Tools of the following types for cutting, forming, abrading and polishing metals, wood, glass and plastics including any Standard or ancillary equipment usually supplied therewith. This will include component parts of Machine Tools also but not Small Tools:—

1. Milling Machines.

1. Vertical Milling Machines.
2. Horizontal Milling Machines.
3. Universal Milling Machines.
4. Thread Milling Machines.
5. Others.

2. Cutting off and Sawing Machines.

1. Rotary cold sawing machines.
2. Abrasive cutting off machines.
3. Band saw type machines.
4. Power sawing machines, Hack type.
5. Others.

3. Grinding Machines.

1. Internal grinding machines.
2. Plain cylindrical grinding machines.
3. Surface grinding machines.
4. Thread grinding machines.
5. Tool and cutter grinding machines all types.
6. Twist drill grinding machines.
7. Centreless grinding machines.
8. Lapping and Honing machines.
9. Others.

4. Drilling Machines.

1. Bench type drilling machines.
2. Pillar type drilling machines.
3. Radial drilling machines.
4. Multiple-spindle drilling machines.
5. Others.

5. Lathes.

1. Bench lathes.
2. Engine lathes cone pulley type.
3. Engine lathes all geared head type.
4. Capstan lathes.
5. Turret lathes.
6. Automatic lathes.
7. Relieving lathes.
8. Wheel turning lathes.
9. Others.

6. Furnaces.

1. Electric Furnaces.
2. Coal and coke fired furnaces.
3. Oil fired furnaces.

7. Boring Machines.

1. Horizontal boring machines.
2. Vertical Boring machines.
3. Jig Boring machines.

8. Hammers and Presses.

1. Drop Hammers.
2. Hydraulic Hammers.
3. Pneumatic Hammers.
4. Power driven Hammers, all types.
5. Steam Hammers.
6. Arbor presses (hand operated).

7. Hydraulic Presses.
8. Moulding presses.
9. Drawing presses.
10. Mechanical Power presses.
11. Punching and Shearing presses.
12. Press Bending brakes.
13. Others.

9. Broaching Machines.

1. Internal broaching machines, vertical and horizontal.
2. Surface broaching machines, vertical and horizontal.
3. Others.

10. Gear Cutting and Finishing Machines.

1. Gear cutting machines, Bevel, all types.
2. Gear hobbing machines.
3. Gear planing generators.
4. Gear shapers.
5. Rack cutting machines.
6. Gear tooth grinding machines.
7. Others.

11. Shaping Machines.

1. Crank drive shapers.
2. Gear drive shapers.
3. Hydraulic drive shapers.
4. Others.

12. Planing Machines.

1. Double housing type planing machines.
2. Open side type planing machines.
3. Crank planers.
4. Others.

13. Slotting Machines.

1. General purpose slotters.
2. Puncture slotters.
3. Others.

14. Sheet Metal Working Machines.

1. Circular Shears.
2. Guillotines.
3. Plate bending machines.
4. Slitting and cropping machines.
5. Plate straightening machines.
6. Others.

15. Tapping and Threading Machines.

1. Bolt threading machines.
2. Nut tapping machines.
3. Pipe threading machines.
4. Screwing machines.
5. Thread rolling machines.
6. Tapping machines.
7. Others.

16. Welding and Gas Cutting Machines.

1. A.C. Transformer welding machines of all types.
2. Automatic Arc welding machines.
3. D.C. Generators welding machines of all types.
4. Resistance welding machines including butt spot and welding patterns.
5. Gas cutting and profiling machines.
6. Gas cutting and welding torches.
7. Acetylene generators.
8. Others.

17. Wood Working Machines.

1. Circular saw benches.
2. Band sawing machines.
3. Mortising machines.
4. Planing and moulding machines.
5. Sanding machines.
6. Others.

18. Miscellaneous Machines.

1. Bolt, nut and rivet making machines.
2. Centring machines.
3. Centrifugal casting machines.
4. Die casting machines.
5. Dividing and graduating machines.
6. Etching machines.
7. Filing and sawing machines.
8. Heading machines.
9. Metal spraying machines.
10. Pipe bending machines.
11. Polishing machines.
12. Sand and shot blast plant.
13. Rolling mills.
14. Reeling machines.
15. Wire drawing machines.

16. Testing machines of all types for testing engineering materials.
17. Tool tipping machines.
18. Tube making machines for rolling mill plant.
19. Rivetting machines.
20. Magnetic separators.
21. Injection moulding machines (plastic) and moulds thereof.
22. Portable, pneumatic and electric tools for working on metal, wood, plastic and glass. Rock drilling and mining tools will not be included in this serial.
23. Core making machines.
24. Moulding machines.
25. Others.

19. Machine Tool Accessories.

1. Lathe chucks.
2. Magnetic chucks.
3. Drill chucks.
4. Dividing heads.
5. Vices machines.
6. Jigs and fixtures.

SCHEDULE 'B' TO MACHINE TOOLS APPENDIX

Licences for the following machine tools will not ordinarily be issued to either Established Importers or Actual Users. Licences for machine tools which can be supplanted by the indigenous manufactured machines will also not ordinarily be issued; the question of granting a licence to Actual Users can be considered provided full justification is given. Applicants should first contact indigenous manufacturers of machines tools and then, only if indigenous machines cannot do the job, should they apply for an import licence:—

- (a) Centre Lathe:
 - (i) Conepulley type.
 - (ii) All geared head upto 13" height of centre.
 - (iii) Bench lathes.
- (b) Capstan Lathes upto 1" Collet Chucking Capacity.
- (c) Drilling Machines:
 - (i) Hand operated Bench Drilling Machines.
 - (ii) Power Driven Bench Drilling Machines.
 - (iii) Pillar Type Drilling Machine upto 1-5/8" dia. capacity.
 - (iv) Power driven sensitive Drilling Machines.
 - (v) Multi-spindle 3/4" drilling machines.

- (d) Shaping Machines upto 28" length of stroke.
- (e) Slotting Machines upto 7" depth of stroke.
- (f) Planing Machines upto 6' × 3' × 3'.
- (g) Hacksawing Machines upto 12" capacity.
- (h) Mechanical power presses upto 40 tons capacity.
- (i) Lathe Chucks:
 - (i) 4-Jaw upto 24" dia.
 - (ii) S. C. Geared Scroll upto 12" dia.
- (j) Drill Chucks.
- (k) Lathe Centres and lathe mandrels, all sizes.
- (l) Machine Vices plain upto 8" jaw.
- (m) Drill Sleeves, all sizes.
- (n) Round Collets.
- (o) Acetylene Generators, Carbide Charge upto 180 lbs.
- (p) Round seaming machines upto 1 gallon capacity.
- (q) Power operated belt driven guillotine shearing machines upto 50" width 1/8" thickness of sheet.
- (r) Treadle guillotine shearing machine upto 36".
- (s) Live Centres upto MT 4.
- (t) Hand presses and foot presses, all sizes.
- (u) Horizontal, vertical and universal type milling machines upto the following dimensions:—
 - (i) Longitudinal traverse 44" (1120 mm).
 - (ii) Cross Traverse 12.5 (315 mm).
 - (iii) Vertical Traverse 18" (450 mm).
 - (iv) Double ended bench grinders upto 16" size.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX V

Serial No.	Quantity along with full specification of machine tools and electric motors etc.	Manufacturer's name and address	Code No. as appearing in the Code Book— Standard classification of Machine Tool types	Country of origin	Suppliers name and address	C.I.F. value
------------	--	---------------------------------	--	-------------------	----------------------------	--------------

APPENDIX VI

No. 45-I.T.C.(P.N.)/57.—Those desirous of obtaining import licences for raw materials under the Export Promotion Scheme, are requested to get the names of their firms registered with the licensing authorities at the ports. Those who have already exported finished goods by obtaining import licences for raw materials in the earlier period/periods under the scheme, as well as others, should apply for registration to the port licensing authority within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant's place of business/fabrication is situated giving the following particulars:—

- (i) Place of business;
- (ii) Date of establishment of business;
- (iii) Value of imports/exports made in respect of a particular commodity or similar commodities in any financial year during the last 5 years, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant; and
- (iv) Whether the firm has any facility for processing the finished product concerned for the export market; if so, particulars regarding capacity and past performance thereof; if not, what specific arrangements have been made for the manufacture of these goods—details to be furnished; and
- (v) In the case of firms having no past exports of the item or items concerned, the turnover in the internal trade in the particular item or similar items during any financial year during the last three years, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.

2. The broad features of the Export Promotion Scheme are as follows:—

- (a) Only those firms whose names have been registered in accordance with the procedure mentioned above, will be entitled to licences under this scheme.
- (b) The value for which an import licence is given, is based on a prescribed percentage of the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange received in payment of the f.o.b. value of the goods exported. This percentage varies from commodity to commodity. Licensing authorities may, in cases where licences are claimed after exports have taken place, grant licences for values higher than those admissible on the basis of exports effected, provided forward export contracts justify this course.
- (c) Import licences are normally issued for soft currency countries. Licences will also be granted on Dollar Area provided it is established to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority that the c.i.f. price from the Dollar Area is advantageous or the quality is substantially superior.
- (d) Licences granted under the Export Promotion Scheme will normally be valid for six months. In special circumstances, however, the period of validity will be extended for good reasons.

- (e) Exports to Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and Portuguese Possessions in India will not be taken into account in determining the amount upto which import licences will be granted.
- (f) Applications will be entertained by the licensing authority at the port from which the export was, or is proposed to be made on production of the following documents relating to the exports effected:—
 - (i) Invoices giving the description of goods actually exported with connected relevant shipping documents i.e., Bills of Lading, Postal Receipts and/or Airway Bills, as the case may be.
 - (ii) Bank certificates certifying payments received, giving full description of goods exported together with Invoice number and date and the f.o.b. value received in rupees and date on which payment was received.
- (g) Applications are not entertained more often than once in a quarter. To illustrate, applications in respect of exports made for which payment has been received in July-September period, will be entertained in the following quarter, October—December and so on. The licensing authority may also grant licences to parties who have no exports during the preceding quarter but effected exports in the preceding six/twelve months, provided a licence has not already been claimed and obtained on the basis of these exports.
- (h) Applicants are required to comply with the Income Tax Verification and Licence Fee Regulations.

3. Applications from prospective exporters who have no past performance will be considered on merits. For this purpose, the 'prospective exporter' would normally be the person or firm having a factory of his/their own where the imported raw material can be processed further for the manufacture of the finished articles which are intended to be exported to foreign markets.

4. Applications will also be considered from exporters who have no factory of their own but have entered into an agreement with a factory or factories for the manufacture of finished goods of which they are the exporters. Such exporters may apply to the licensing authorities furnishing a copy of the agreement entered into with the factory.

5. In cases of these types, the value of licence to be granted initially will comparatively be smaller; but in subsequent period, the value can be suitably enhanced on the basis of their actual performance and export contracts secured. In such cases, the applicants will have to furnish original evidence regarding the firm orders received from foreign customers regarding the supply of goods covered by this Scheme. This information will be kept confidential. In the case of applicants who are not applying for a licence under the Export Promotion Scheme for the first time, their performance against the licences issued in the previous period will be taken into account while calculating the value of the fresh licence to be issued.

6. These licences will be subject to the condition that the importer will, within six months of the importation of the licensed articles, export the processed/finished goods of a value corresponding to twice the c.i.f. value of his imports to foreign countries, excluding Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and Portuguese Possessions in India, if the licensable percentage in column 5 of the table attached to this Appendix is, say 50 per cent., or four times the c.i.f. value of the imports if the percentage in column 5 is 25 per cent., and so on. In pursuance of this condition the established exporters and the prospective exporters, including Co-operative Societies, will be required to execute a bond in the form appended to this Appendix, with the Import Trade Controller concerned at the time of clearing the goods through Customs. In the case of established exporters who have already effected the exports without seeking any earlier import licence under this Scheme, the bond would be required only for the value of the import licence which is in excess of the prescribed percentage. The importer will be required to execute a bond, duly guaranteed by a scheduled bank, to the extent of not less than 10 per cent. of the value of the goods imported, and this can be suitably raised at the discretion of the licensing authority, in the case of goods, which, either because import thereof is banned or highly restricted, carry much higher margins of profits. The bond will be cancelled on production of bills of lading, invoices, bank certificates etc., showing that the required Rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange has been received in payment of the f.o.b. value of the articles exported under this Scheme. In the event of failure to comply with the aforesaid conditions, the amount of the bond will become payable to Government as a penalty and in addition the importer will render himself liable to further action under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, and the Imports (Control) Order, 1955. The licences granted under this Scheme, will be subject to the condition that only such goods should be imported as are specifically needed for use in the finished product and that the same will be consumed in the manufacture of the articles concerned which will ultimately be exported to the foreign market to the extent prescribed. If the goods imported under the licence are not utilised for this purpose, the licence-holder shall not dispose them of except with the permission of the licensing authority, who may require the licence-holder to sell the goods at no-profit basis to any person nominated by the licensing authority.

7. Industrial Co-operative Societies can also apply for import licences under this Scheme. Their applications must be accompanied by a certificate from the Director of Industries or the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies of the State concerned, giving full particulars about the Society.

8. The raw materials or components to which the Export Promotion Scheme applies and the basis on which licences under this Scheme will be granted are described in the Schedule annexed to this Appendix.

9. Applications for grant of licences for items not formally included in the Export Promotion Scheme will be considered on merits.

SCHEDULE ANNEXED TO PUBLIC NOTICE No. 45-ITC(PN)/57, DATED THE 29TH JUNE, 1957 (APPENDIX VI)

Serial No.	Description of articles to be licensed	ITC Schedule Part No. and S. No.	Description of articles to be exported	Percentage of foreign exchange for which import licence will be granted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Boot and shoe grindery . . .	36 (c)/I	Manufactured shoes . . .	10%	
2	Raw manila hemp (fibre) . . .	3/II	Ropes, cordage etc. . . .	50%	
3	Raw hemp excluding raw manila hemp (fibre).	4/II	Ropes, cordage etc. . . .	50%	
4	Raw sisal fibre	5/II	Ropes and manufactures . .	50%	
5	Aloe fibre	6/II	Do.	50%	
6	Sisal yarn	7/II	Do.	50%	
7	Coal Tar dyes*	I-B/III	Processed dyes	50%	
8	Coral unprepared	11/IV	Manufactures of Coral . . .	50%	
9	Ivory unmanufactured	14/IV	Manufactures of Ivory . . .	50%	
10	Bamboo poles	53/IV	Fishing rods	50%	
11	Canes and rattans.	53/IV	Manufactured furniture etc. .	50%	

*Against exports of processed dyes to the Dollar-area countries, licences will also be granted for import from those areas.

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Chicory powder	78-79 (v)/IV	French Coffee	25%	Applications should be routed through the Chairman, Coffee Board, Bangalore. The applicants should possess adequate machinery for vacuum packing and roasting and grinding of coffee and should have a registered brand for marketing coffee so as to qualify for export quota for French Coffee.
13	Alabaster	103/IV	Alabaster manufactures	50%	
14	Pieces of velvet duly cut to shape	195 (b)/IV	Pieces of velvet duly cut to shape with Zari work thereon.	50%	
15	Shoe laces	222/IV	Manufactured shoes	1 1/2% (of value of shoes exported in the previous quarter).	
16	Uppers for Boots and Shoes unless entirely made of leather.	229/IV	Manufactured shoes	25%	
17	Umbrella ribs and fittings	231(a)/IV	Umbrellas	15%	
18	False Pearls	252/IV	Manufactures of False Pearls	50%	
19	Mother of pearls, Natural Coral trees, coloured Brazillian stones, broken pearls, demi-pearls and Ocean pearls,	..	Manufactures of mother of pearls, Natural Coral trees, coloured Brazillian stones, broken pearls, demi-pearls and Ocean pearls,	50%	

20	Cultured pearls, and pearls, unset	254/IV	Manufactures of cultured pearls	100%	Applications for the import of small quantities of pearls from Venezuela will also be considered on merits.
21	Coral, prepared	318/IV	Manufactures of Coral, prepared.	50%	
22	Shoe Rubber Soles and Heels	41/V		10% (of value of shoes with rubber heels and soles exported in the previous quarters).	
23	Diamonds, uncut and unset	61/V	Manufactures of diamonds.	100%	
24	Cellulose Acetate Sheet and Moulding powder (excluding sheet).	101/V	Manufactures of Cellulose Acetate sheet and moulding powder (excluding sheet).	30%	
25	Chloride Moulding Powder	101-E/V	Manufactures of Chloride moulding powder.	30%	
26	Polyvinyl chloride Plastic sheets (unsupported).	113-A/V	Manufactures of Polyvinyl chloride Plastic sheets (unsupported).	50%	
27	P. V. C. composition including Moulding powder.	113-I/V	Manufactures of P. V. C. composition including moulding powder.	30%	
28	Sequins and Motifs	122(XLII)/V	Indian embroidered sarrees	10%	
29	Shoe vamps and shoe uppers	229/IV	Same articles after having been embroidered in India with gold, silver, silk, cotton and other similar thread.	50%	
30	Handkerchiefs and Scarfs	197-199/IV			
31	Vanity bag pieces	148(b)/IV			
	(made of leather/	226/IV			
	textiles and/or plastics)	122/V			
32	Ready made apparel	223/IV			

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Manufactures of leather—'Others.'	148(b)/IV	Same article after having been embroidered in gold or silver Zari.	10%	
34	Textile fabrics or pieces thereof made of cotton/silk/wool and/or synthetic substance.	184-192/IV and/or 226/IV	Hand stitched articles made of the material imported. or the same articles after they have been embroidered in India with gold, silver, silk, cotton and other similar thread.	50%	
35	Mutton tallow	60/IV	Washing soap, household and laundry and also toilet soap manufactured out of Mutton tallow.	50%	Licences will be granted after exports have taken place.
36	Precious stones, unset and imported uncut, excluding diamond in all forms.	253/IV	Cut and polished precious stones or jewellery set with precious stones.	50%	
37	Suitcase locks	63/V	Leather goods and suitcases in which suitcase locks have been used.	5%	Licences will be granted after exports have taken place.
38	Cement n.o.s.	100/IV	Cement tiles	15%	
39	Chrome splits	143 (a)/IV	Washers	50%	
40	Rough Blanks other than bifocal blanks	93-94 (iv)/V	Lenses	50%	
41	Feathers	122/V	Feather shuttle cocks	50%	

SPECIMEN BOND FORM

Know all men by these presents that whereas the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Central Licensing Area, Delhi, hereinafter called the "said Dy. Chief Controller of Imports", which expression shall include the person for the time being performing the duties of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Central Licensing Area, Delhi has permitted the importation and clearance of the goods in the schedule hereunder written against licence Number _____ and date at the Port of _____ we (i) _____ (Importers) (ii) (i.e., the Bankers of the Importers) (Surety) do hereby bind ourselves and each of us and each of our heirs, executors, and legal representatives and administrators jointly and severally with the President of India to pay the said Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Central Licensing Area for the time being the sum of Rs. _____ subject to the conditions written herein below:—

Now the conditions of the above written bond are such that if firstly the said _____ (Importers) their heirs and representatives shall within six months of the importation of the goods in the schedule herein under written, export _____ of a value equal to the c.i.f. value of the imports, to foreign countries excluding Nepal, Tibet, Pakistan and Portuguese Settlements in India and secondly the said _____ (surety) (i.e., Bankers of the Importers) their heirs or representatives shall procure and deliver or, cause to be procured and delivered to the said Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Central Licensing Area, Delhi within one month from the date of expiry of the said period evidence to prove that the said _____ of the value equal to the _____ % of the c.i.f. value of the imports have been exported and also evidence such as Bills of Lading, Invoices, Bank certificates, etc. showing that the Rupees equivalent of the foreign exchange received in payment of the f.o.b. value of the articles that are exported is not less than _____ % of the c.i.f. value of the goods imported and cleared against the licences or if the said _____ (Importers) their heirs or representatives or any of them shall in lieu of the delivery of such evidence upon by the said Dy. Chief Controller of Imports, Central Licensing Area, Delhi, pay or cause to be paid to him on behalf of the President of India in Council the said sum of Rs. _____ (_____) then the above written bond shall be void and of no effect. Otherwise the bond will be and remain in full force and virtue and it is hereby declared that:—

- (a) Any forbearance on the part of the President in Council or any other office shall not in any way release the said surety his heirs and representatives from his or their liability under the written bond.
- (b) That this bond is entered into under the orders of the Central Government for the performance of an Act in which the public are interested.

(c) That the payment of the amount of the bond will not affect the liability of the importers to any punishment provided by Law or to any other action (including refusal of further licences) that may be taken under the Import Trade Control Regulations.

2. The stamp duty on this bond has been agreed to be paid by the Government.

Schedule of the goods referred to:

signed and delivered by _____
(Importers) _____

(Surety) (i.e., Bankers of Importers) _____

This _____ date _____ day of month
_____ 195 .

Accepted by me.

for Dy. Chief Controller of Imports
(CLA), Delhi.

APPENDIX VII

ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATE

Office of the Director of Industries.....

***Form of certificate as to the manufacturing capacity and actual requirements to be attached to Actual Users' applications from Small Scale Industries.**

1. Name and full address of the firm.
2. Name of the article/articles manufactured or proposed to be manufactured.
3. Details of estimated production capacity—weight/number/volume etc.
4. Number of workers employed or to be employed.
5. Details of goods recommended to be licensed:—
 - (i) goods.
 - (ii) quantity.
 - (iii) c.i.f. price.
6. Certificate: I am satisfied that this firm is engaged in the production/is desirous of establishing production of the article or articles mentioned above and that they have a genuine difficulty in obtaining machinery, equipment and/or the raw materials etc., the import of which is now recommended.

Name (in Block letters)
Director of Industries and Labour

Station:

Date:

.....State..

***This form can be used for import of Machinery, Raw Materials or components costing less than Rs. 25,000.**

APPENDIX VIII

APPEALS

"73. It has been considered necessary to somewhat modify and define more clearly the existing appeals procedure. The procedure which will apply in future is set out in the following paragraphs:

74. As a rule, the appeal should be addressed in the first instance to the Head of the Office in which the application was dealt with originally. However, in the case of the Port Offices at Visakhapatnam and Pondicherry and the Port Office at Rajkot, the first appeals should be made to the J.C.C.I., Madras and J.C.C.I., Bombay, respectively. The first appeal should be made so as to reach the Head of the licensing office concerned within 30 days from the date of the order appealed against. If the importer is not satisfied with the decision given by the appellate authority as indicated, a second appeal may be preferred to the Chief Controller of Imports (Appeals Wing). This should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 5. No appeal will be entertained which is not received by the C.C.I. (Appeals Wing) within thirty days of the order in question. Appeals against decisions of the Development Officer (Tools) will also be entertained by the Chief Controller of Imports (Appeals Wing). Applications for revision or review of the Chief Controller's order will also be given due consideration, provided these are submitted within fifteen days of the issue of the order in question and the request for revision or review is based on defects of procedure or on interpretation of the I.T.C. Regulations. After an application for revision or review of the C.C.I.'s orders has been disposed of, no further application for revision will be entertained.

75. It has been noticed that some times the appeals or representations do not state the point at issue succinctly and contain much irrelevant material which inevitably delays disposal. It will help the appellate authorities if each appeal is accompanied by a pro-forma giving the following particulars in a tabular form:—

- (1) Name and address of the applicant.
- (2) Licensing period in respect of which appeal is made.
- (3) Licensing authority against whose decision appeal is made.
- (4) Serial number and part of the I.T.C. Schedule of the item in question.
- (5) Brief description of the goods.
- (6) Number and date of the communication containing the decision appealed against.
- (7) A very brief statement of the grounds of appeal.

76. The following documents should be submitted along with the appeal:—

- (i) Copy of the letter of the Licensing Authority against which the appeal is preferred.
- (ii) Copy of the original application.
- (iii) If the appeal is in respect of a question of fact, all the original documents forwarded with the original application, if returned by the Licensing Authorities or copies thereof or any fresh documents which it may be deemed necessary to produce.

77. A copy of the appeal or representation to the Chief Controller of Imports (Appeals Wing) should invariably be endorsed to the Head of the Office in which the application was originally entertained and rejected.”

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF ITEMS FOR WHICH *ad hoc* LICENCES CAN BE GRANTED TO ESTABLISHED IMPORTERS DURING THE QUARTER JULY—SEPTEMBER, 1957, *vide* PARAGRAPH 3 OF PUBLIC NOTICE No. 41-ITC (PN)/57, DATED 29TH JUNE, 1957.

Sr. No. & Part	Description
43-A/I	Lead ingot, pig and scrap.
44/I . . .	Zinc or spelter unwrought including mazak alloys of zinc and aluminium containing not less than 94 per cent. zinc, zinc dross, dust, ashes and zinc in the form of ingots, cakes, tiles, slabs, plates and granulations including all forms of zinc scrap, zinc wrought including wire rods, sections, sheets including highly polished sheets especially prepared for making process blocks, lithographic sheets and the following manufactures, <i>viz.</i> , zinc perforated sheet cut to size.
45(a)/I . . .	Tin Block and Tin scrap.
46(b)/I . . .	Nickel alloys and Nickel Chrome alloys including manufactures and scraps thereof.
47/I . . .	Copper, unwrought in the form of ingots, blooms, slabs, cakes, tiles, bricks, blocks, billets, cathodes, blister bars, electrolytic wire bars and ingot bars.
48/I . . .	Nickel, including nickel scrap in all forms, excluding manufactures thereof but including nickel pellets and nickel anodes.
11/II . . .	German Silver, including Nickel Silver and scrap thereof.
19(3)(i)/II	Taper bearings.
19(3)(ii)/II	Component parts of taper bearings.
46(b)/II	Electric Carbons.
43/IV	Wattle extract.
44/IV	Wattle bark.
45/IV	Barks for tanning excluding wattle bark.
50/IV	Stick lac and seed lac.
116/IV	Cinematograph films, not exposed.
144/IV	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
162/IV	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars, imported by packet book or parcel post.
169/IV	Standard technical books or books of reference concerning law and legal practice, or for use in connection with medical practice, scientific research, or industrial processes.
170/IV	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books but excluding books falling under S. No. 169 of Part IV. of I. T. C. Schedule.

1	2
266/IV	. Mercury.
302/IV	. . X-Ray films.
14/V	. . . Metallic ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores but including Antimony ore, in lump, powder or concentrated form.
25(a)/V	. . Sulphur, crude, below 97 per cent.
25(b)/V	. . Refined Sulphur.
25(c)/V	. . Sulphur, other than those mentioned in S. Nos. 25(a)/V and 25(b)/V above, including Conditioned sulphur.
39/V	. . Explosives, namely balistite, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting reburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuses.
106/V	. . Gas black, thermatomic black, acetylene black and carbon black, also including lamp black.

S. N. BILGRAMI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

